

# The Bee

ELEVENTH YEAR

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900

NO. 13

## PORTO RICAN BILL

Permits Free Importations to the Island of Nearly All the Necessities of Life.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS.

Duties to Cease Soon as Porto Rican Legislature Provides Revenues.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, April 25.—The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Porto Rican act, which goes into effect May 1st:

From the date of the passing of the act the same custom duties are levied on all goods entering Porto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on the same goods entering the United States. The act provides that coffee, which has free entry into the United States, is to pay a duty of 5 cents per pound on entering Porto Rico. Scientific, literary and artistic works and books and pamphlets printed in the English language may enter Porto Rico free of duty.

All merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall pay 15 per cent of the present Dingley tariff rates; articles of the class which pay an internal revenue tax in the United States must also pay a sum equal to this internal revenue duty, while articles from the United States going into Porto Rico must also be subjected to any internal revenue rates of taxation there collected on that class of articles.

One feature of the act, which heretofore seems to have attracted little attention, is extremely important to the Porto Ricans, because it will permit them to import free of any duty nearly all of the necessities of life. Under the orders which the Secretary of War had issued, flour, bacon, codfish, fresh beef, pork, mutton, rice, bags for sugar, coopers' wares and wood cut for making casks for sugar or machinery and apparatus for making and refining sugar, or for other agricultural implements not machinery, rough lumber and modern school furniture, crude petroleum, lime, asphalt, bitumen, trees, plants and mosses in natural or fresh state, mineral, carbonated and selzer waters, either natural or artificial, root beer, ginger ale, and similar non-alcoholic beverages, and numerous other articles are admitted free of duty and will continue to be so admitted under the act which says specifically that "all merchandise and articles entered in Porto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War shall be admitted into the several ports thereof when imported from the United States free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

It thus appears that the Porto Ricans will, under the new act, receive from the United States free of any duty all of the above important articles in addition to those regularly upon the free list under the Dingley law, while on other articles they will pay but 15 per cent or three-twentieths of the regular Dingley tariff rates, and what is equally important, they may put an end to the payment of even this small duty at any time they may desire, since the law specifically provides that these duties shall cease as soon as the Porto Rican legislature shall have provided the necessary revenue for the expenses of the government of the island.

The duties collected under the act are to be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico until the government of Porto Rico shall have been organized, when the moneys collected are to be turned into the local treasury of Porto Rico. Goods imported from Porto Rico and under bond are to pay only the duty imposed by the act.

The capital is to be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects April 11, 1899, and who have not elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain, are held to be citizens of Porto Rico and entitled to the protection of the United States.

The laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force are to continue except as altered by the act, or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

The old law forbidding the marriage of priests and ministers is repealed.

The vessels of Porto Rico are to be naturalized and admitted to the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established. Porto Rico coins are to be retired, the peso being rated at sixty cents in the exchange. Three months after the act takes effect Porto Rico coins are not to be legal tender. Property usually under the control of the United States will so continue and other properties acquired from Spain will be administered by the Porto Rican government. The governor is to be appointed by the President and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on governors of territories of the United States, but is to make his reports through the Secretary of State to the President.

An executive council appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, consists of a secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioners of interior and education, and five other persons to hold office for four years. The council is the upper branch of the legislature, five of whom shall be natives of Porto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of thirty-five members, elected biennially by the qualified electors.

Provision is made for enacting legislation similar to that in other territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the chief justice and associate justices and marshal to be appointed by the President, judges of the district courts and other officers by the governor of Porto Rico. There is also a United States district court.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and licenses may be levied.

On the regular election day in November and every two years thereafter Porto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington, salary, \$5,000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Porto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the laws of Porto Rico.

A Suggestion to Certain Leaders.

The speedy acquittal of Colonel Colson—received with shouts of applause—is another illustration that indictments do not by any means indicate that conviction shall follow. Indictments for capital offenses have three effects—one physical and uncomfortable; it secures the possible imprisonment of the person indicted for an indefinite period. It gives the court the power to refuse bail, and thus imprison. In law this imprisonment is solely for detention, not as punishment. Legally it is the formal charge by the grand jury upon which trial by petit jury is to be had. In law it does not even raise the presumption of guilt. The party indicted is by the law and in the law still presumed to be innocent. He is only an accused citizen—not even prima facie a guilty citizen. Its moral effect upon the character and standing of the accused depends wholly upon accompanying and incidental facts and circumstances; it may injure, it may aid the accused; it may be accepted as a stigma; it may be accepted as an honor.

John C. Breckinridge, Simon Boliver Buckner, Richard Hawes, George W. Johnson, Hardin Helm, Cripps Wickliffe and scores like unto them, were indicted for treason; and indicted by the most respectable courts; but the indictments left no stain on their lives or reputation. It is an unspeakable outrage to wrongfully indict an innocent man—knowing him to be innocent; it is a heinous crime to use the criminal machinery of the law for any other object than to punish the guilty.

The published report that Governor Taylor has been indicted has not, we presume, affected the opinion or judgment of a single human being—either in or

out of the state. It is used to justify bitter utterances against Kentucky like unto the example we cut at random:

"KENTUCKY CIVILIZATION."

"The public was not surprised by the announcement that Governor Taylor has been indicted as an accessory before the fact for the murder of Wm. Goebel. There would be little surprise, as things go in Kentucky, if he should be found guilty. This does not mean that the general public believes him guilty and has condemned him in advance. It simply means that the public has lost faith in Kentucky politicians of both parties, and even in the justice and impartiality of the courts. The public has lost faith in the people of Kentucky."—Indianapolis Press.

The indictments returned will be tried; and at those trials the testimony upon which they were based will be made public and by the tribunal at whose bar all are finally tried—the bar of public opinion—judgment will be rendered.

The political indictments returned by the grand juries of the Franklin Circuit Court have not—as a rule—been followed by convictions. Hunter, Franks, Wilson, Gaines and Tanner were not convicted; even Sommers failed to be convicted; and the indictment against John W. Whallen died in almost the very act of "orning."

The grand jury will continue its investigations; in due time

## POSTOFFICE ROBBER.

Safe Blown Open and Two Hundred and Forty-five Dollars Taken.

THE SWAG MOSTLY IN STAMPS.

Standing Reward Offered by Government for Apprehension of Robbers.

Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock thieves blew open the safe at the Earlinton postoffice and took all the valuables they saw, amounting to \$245.30, nearly all of which was in postage stamps. Postmaster Robinson had just received \$400 worth of the new stamps in books and these were in the bottom of the safe under some books, hence were not discovered and escaped the robbers.

Entrance was effected through the rear window and a crow bar, flag-staff and shovel were brought from the tool house where Section Foreman Henry keeps the railroad tools. These were left near the wrecked safe. The crack around the door was dammed up with clay and nitroglycerine seems to have been used, as no powder marks were discernible. The bottom of the safe was burst through in the center, the door stripped and the sides spread. Clay was blown into all the lockboxes standing opposite.

Section foreman Henry says the door to his tool house was entered by some one had a key. The door was found locked after the tools had been taken out to the postoffice.

The office clock stopped at 1:05 a. m. A piece of the iron safe was blown upward and penetrated the iron ceiling of the room. Atty. Jerrold A. Johnson has a room over the postoffice but he was absent on a business trip to Greenville. Lacy Parrish, local manager of the telephone exchange, also occupies a

## BUGABOO.



Mr. Bryan preparing another campaign issue with the able assistance of the intrepid and wise Mr. Macrum.—Minneapolis Tribune.

the public will know what indictments have been and are to be returned. Gov. Taylor will not fail to face the accusation and confront the accusers.

We have no information as to when or where these trials will be had or before whom.

If the Supreme Court refuses jurisdiction or affirms the judgment of our appellate court and Gov. Taylor is indicted, it will consolidate the Republican party, will heal the disreputable dissensions in Louisville and Kenton and will bring out every Republican; it will do far more. It will obliterate every other issue from the canvass; it will eliminate every national question; it will divide Kentucky sharply on that one issue. Tens of thousands of Democrats will bury under indignant suffrage any candidate or ticket which stands for that crime. And if Governor Taylor is imprisoned without bail the people of Kentucky will elect him even as John Wilkes was elected to the House of Parliament, when confined in prison. We modestly suggest to certain leaders who must be conspicuous in such trials to carefully, prayerfully read and consider the history of the conspiracy of Titus Oates and the life of John Wilkes, and when they have digested these interesting episodes in British history we will take the liberty of suggesting other profitable reading.—Lexington Herald.

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room over the postoffice and has the telephone exchange there. He was awakened by the explosion and, true to his vocation, had thunder storms on his mind, so that when he found all the drops on the switchboard down he concluded that lightning had struck somewhere near by and after putting up the drops went to sleep again.

Cal Morgan and others heard the explosion but thought it was a gunshot somewhere and could not tell just where it came from.

Postmaster Robinson will not be the loser since he has exercised due care in safeguarding the government property according to all requirements. The loss is the government's.

There is quite sufficient inducement for some detective work on the case. The government has a standing offer of rewards for various offenses in the robbery line and the amount that fits this case, as set forth in the postal regulations is \$150 for the apprehension of the thief and the same amount for the capture of an accessory.

Almost Blind.

My little four-year-old girl's eyes were so weak from birth that she could not stand any light at all. Was treated by several physicians without benefit. My neighbors induced me to buy Morley's Sarsaparilla and Iron from Mr. O. Daugherty, Banock, Ky. Three bottles not only restored her sight, but made her stronger and healthier than she ever was in her life.

DAVID KESSING

Sold by agent in every town and by Campbell & Co.

Mrs. E. R. McEuen is having a room added to the east end, front, of her brick residence on Main street.

Cuts, wounds, burns, sprains and bruises quickly heal if you apply Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price, 25cts and 50cts at St. Bernard Drug-store.

## GOOD PEOPLE OF EARLINGTON:

We address you through your own paper, THE BEE, believing it to be the surest way of gaining your attention.

We want every reader of THE BEE to know we are anxious to have them make our house their headquarters when in Madisonville. We look upon many of you as personal friends, and feel complimented when you are with us. You have a cordial invitation to leave your baggage with us, whether you are interested in the LOW PRICES we are making on First-class Seasonable Merchandise, or not.

Such prices as 5c. for the very best Apron Gingham; 5c. for American, Merrimack, Allen and Garner & Simpson Prints; 5c. for good, smooth, yard-wide Brown Domestic; 5c. for as good yard-wide Bleached Domestic as you ever saw at that price; 12½c. for Feather Ticking, warranted to hold feathers; \$1.50 for a genuine Custom Kid Shoe, every pair warranted, any size from 2½ to 8; \$1 for Men's Brogans; \$5, \$7.50 and \$8 for Men's All-wool Suits of Clothes, are very seductive, sound out of reason, but these are the low prices that confront you in our house. But as we just said, we are anxious to have you stop with us, whether you are in the buying mood or not. When you are in, if you wish, we will enjoy showing you through our great stocks, make our prices and let you be the judge. Very Respectfully,

## BISHOP & CO.

MADISONVILLE, KY.

LOWEST PRICE HOUSE IN HOPKINS COUNTY.

## ST. CHARLES

### ENTERTAINMENT.

Public School and the St. Bernard Band Will Furnish It.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SCHOOL

ST. CHARLES, April 24. After a very prosperous and satisfactory school year, the St. Charles public school will close Thursday night of next week, May 3, with a public entertainment, in which the school will be ably assisted by the St. Bernard Band, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Mitchell. The teachers, Miss Ophelia P. Davis and John D. Cart, have labored faithfully and successfully during the school year, and have put considerable energy into the preparation of this attractive entertainment, in which the St. Charles people are much interested. The admission fee is ten cents. The program is as follows:

1. Overture—Mohaziarik. By Band
2. Dialogue—"The Deestrick Skule". By Band
3. Folks. By Band
4. Dialogue—"Little Red Riding Hood". By Band
5. Fantasia—"The Pea Green Silk". By Band
6. Dialogue—"The Woman Doctor". By Band
7. America. By Band
8. Dialogue—"The Sleeping Hero". By Band
9. Dialogue—"The Train to Mauro". By Band
10. Serenade. By Band
11. Dialogue—"A Matrimonial Advertisement". By Band
12. Caprice. By Band
13. Dialogue—"The Aunt's Legacy". By Band
14. Dialogue—"Hot Time in the Old Town". By Band
15. C. U. Fox is confined to his bed with the measles.

Miss Maude Satterfield, of Nashville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McEuen at this place.

Mrs. Mont Laffoon is at the point of death.

James Long and mother, Mrs. Lou Long, visited relatives in Earlinton last week.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a new drug store.

The St. Charles Public School will close May 3.

Eczema, Itching Humors, Pimples—Cured by B. B. B.

Bottle Free to Sufferers.

Does your skin Itch and Burn? Distressing Eruptions on the Skin so you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do scabs and scales form on the skin, hair or scalp? Have you Eczema? Skin Sore and Cracked? Rash form on the skin? Prickling pain in the skin? Boils? Pimples? Bone Pains? Swollen Joints? Falling Hair? All Run Down? Skin Pale? Old Sores? Eating Sores? Ulcers? All these are symptoms of Eczema and impurities and poisons in the blood. To cure stay cured take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. will cause the sores to heal, itching of eczema to stop forever, the skin to become clear and the breath sweet. B. B. B. is just the remedy you have been looking for. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Our readers are advised to try B. B. B. For sale by druggists at \$1 per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) \$5. Complete directions with each bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given away. Write

for it. Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and Free personal medical advice given.

Stamp Books.

Postmaster Robinson now has the new stamp books which THE BEE announced some weeks ago would be here. They contain twelve, twenty-four and forty-eight stamps, and sell for an advance of one cent over the price of the stamps, to cover the cost of the book. The twelve-stamp book sells for 25 cents, the twenty-four-stamp book for 40 cents, and the forty-eight stamp book for 57 cents. The stamps are placed in leaves of six stamps each, separated by waxed paper which prevents sticking together. The books are convenient to carry in the vest pocket, and the leaves contain a compendium of postal information which will be profitable to most people. These books are bound to be popular.

A Woman's Weariness.

Women's sensitiveness make them subject to more intense weariness than men. The melancholy, depression and exhaustion they suffer is due to sluggish action of their organs, which loads the system with impurities, poisons the blood and shatters their nerves. Morley's Sarsaparilla and Iron will cleanse the system, revitalize the nerves and give strength and energy. Sold by Agent in every town and by Campbell & Co.

GOLD MINES SOLD.

Kentucky and Tahloneka Mining Companies Sold Georgia Properties.

The sale of the gold mining properties owned by the Kentucky Mining Company and Tahloneka Mining Company, both of this place, has been consummated, the purchasers being capitalists from Cleveland, Toledo and elsewhere, who have put into the Georgia gold fields an immense amount of money and organized two large companies. Mr. John B. Atkinson is the president of both companies above mentioned, which were organized at this place and had their offices here. Jas. R. Rash is secretary of the Kentucky company and Paul M. Moore secretary of the Tahloneka company.

The work of these companies, whose affairs were managed for the most part by Mr. C. J. Norwood, who spent some months at Dahlonega, Ga., was to mine only the free gold and the effort was made to make the gold taken as the operation proceeded pay for the development and equipment of the properties. There was a great deal of gold in the dirt and ore that could not be had except by the use of a smelter and chlorination plant. These things cost more money than the local companies wished to put into the venture, but the capitalists from Ohio and elsewhere have bought large areas of property and built the necessary plants to handle all ores, so that the properties may be worked with profit.

The sale of the Kentucky has been completed and the money paid over. The Tahloneka sale has been also made and a good part of the price paid in cash, but there are some deferred payments to be made. The holders will get their investments back just about whole, without profit or loss.

Mr. C. J. Norwood, who has been in Georgia some days returned yesterday, after having arranged the final papers in the transaction. Judge W. L. Gordon went to Georgia with Mr. Norwood but returned several days ago.

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